The extracts which we give to-day are from paper published in extreme and opposition sections of the Injon-from the press of Maine and Georgia, of Massachusetts and the Carolinas, Pennsylvania and Virginia, New York, New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, Maryland and Rhode Island—from the press of northern and southern, eastern and western States. No stronger or more gratifying evidence could be furnished of the nationality of the demo cratic party than is to be found in the subjoined extracts. The President, in his admirable letter, has evidently touched a chord whose patriotic vibrations are seen and felt throughout the length and breadth

From the Geveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.

Pierce had thirty-five hundred New England parsons after him "in the name of Almighty God," but Buchanan has enly forty, the old Bashan number, with "His terrible Majesty" to back them, and which Bulls "Old Buck" puts to flight with a single dash of his pen. What a pusillanimous set of pimps these pious pretenders of New England called the priesthood have become! They have no idea but they are empowered of Heaven to regulate the things of this earth, and dictate to men what they shall think, and to the government what it shall do. For political information they read the New York Tribune, and the statements of Horace Greeley, the greatest political liar in America, are words of inspiration to them. They preach political sermons from the Tribune as a textbook, they found their prayers upon its vocabulary of lies, and "in the name of Almighty God" and of "His terrible Majesty" they threaten the powers that be with the vengeance of the Most High. Wonderful men! It was to protect the people from the tyranny, intolerance, and persecution of just such blind bigots as they that this government was established.

We had supposed this political priestéraft—this politi.

persecution of just such blind bigots as they that this government was established.

We had supposed this political priestcraft—this political praying and screaching farce—had been played out, but it seems that there are forty ministers left fools enough to think they can get a hearing in the High Court above. They say to the President, "Your excellency may rest assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make your administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with His terrible Majesty protect our people and our constitution."

That is just what Brigadier General Beecher and his thirty-five hundred praying priests undertook to do last

thirty-five hundred praying priests undertook to do last year. They marshalled all their forces for a regular Pen-tacost fight, and called on God to help elect Fremont; but either God did not hear their petitions or else he re-fused to fight on the fusion side, for we whipt Beecher, Greeley, the New England clergy, and the "two Fre-ports" all to fits

monts" all to fits.

It is no use for these latter-day republicans to call on God for help. He evidently is not with them, but is (as witness the result of the last presidential election) most decidedly against them. He was no doubt a friend of the early republicans, and guided them in achieving the the early republicans, and guided them in achieving the revolution and forming the constitution. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, at Brandywine, and at the final battle of Yorktown. He was present in the convention which framed the constitution, and was called upon to conciliate contending factions in the final adoption of

to conciliate contending factions in the final adoption of that instrument. As the fruits of that revolution, and under that constitution, our country has become the marvel of the world, and it is folly to suppose that the Almighty desires now to see his handiwork demolished by a crazy set of disunionists.

Now, we say, let these "forty political parsons" pray—these "forty Bulls of Bashan" roar. Nobody is frighten-ed, nobody hurt. The Church have nothing else for these pampered menials now to do. They have pounded their pulpits to pieces preaching politics to the people. Christ and Him crucified has become obsolete, and they have got just so much to say 'n order to be ready for that "great (salary) day."

"He that is wisest can penetrate the future deepest."

From the Baltimore Republic

From the Baltimore Republican.

The reply of President Buchanan to the political clergy of New England—his masterly defence of himself and the constitution from the charges of these fanatics—has been received throughout the country by all honest men with a feeling of pride and approval.

The sound, discriminating judgment for which Mr. Buchanan has been ever distinguished was never more clearly seen or fully acknowledged than in this most admirable paper. The argument and the spirit are alike con-

ly seen or fully acknowledged than in this most admira-ble paper. The argument and the spirit are alike con-vincing and temperate. None but those determined not to be satisfied can find anything to object to; even Professor Silliman himself, who headed the famous remonstrance, is evidently ashamed of it, and is endeavoring to lessen the feeling against him as its presumed author by avow-ing that the paper was prepured by other hands, and he only signed it. It is impossible for Professor Silliman to es-cape the just odium which attaches to the voluntary slan-derer by so filmsy an excuse as this. The man who will cape the just odium which attaches to the voluntary sandeerer by so filmsy an excuse as this. The man who will deliberately affix his signature to charges such as this paper makes against the President is a libeller and a slanderer before God and the country, and as such can never hope to regain the confidence or respect of honorable

men.

It is well, perhaps, that these charges were made, as they have drawn forth an argument so conclusive, so overwhelming in its calmness and power, as to crush out the pretensions of these reverend politicians and satisfy the whole country not only of the ability but of the integrity of the man who has by its voice been placed at the helm of State.

Buchanan it is most gratifying to see his course so heartily commended by the people at large.

If the wise, conservative views of the President shall

faithfully carried out by the coming Congress, we may hope for a return of that confidence and peace which is the best guarantee for our future glory and prosperity.

From the Middletown (Conn.) Sentinel. The reader will not fail to observe the letter of Mr Buchanan in reply to a memorial signed by Prof. Silli-man and forty-two others, citizens of Connecticut, who assume the right to instruct him in his duty, and who insolently impute to him a violation of his official oath, and positive dereliction of duty, which would, if true, as Mr. Buchanan says, "consign his name to infamy." The names of these forty-three godly pharisees we give elsewhere. They are said by some papers to be mostly preachers of the gospel; but, whether lay or clerical preachers, they certainly have not been faithful readers of the gospel. pel, a closer study of which would make them wiser n pel, a closer study of which would make them wiser men, and would have prevented their signing such a docu-ment, which must render them objects of public ridicule

and scorn.

The memorial is based wholly upon false assumption: and asserts as true a number of things which are wholly false. The President shows that the Territory of Kansas false. The President shows that the Territory of Kansas had been organized under the act of Congress of May 30, 1854; that, under that act, there had been appointed by President Pierce, with the concurrence of the Senate, a governor, justices, and other civil officers; that Congress had recognised the legality of the territorial legislature, and the validity of the laws passed by them; and that, in brief, the government of Kansas was "as well established as that of any other Territory." These facts the forty-three pharisnical gentlemen assume to be falsehoods; they assert that the President is cudeavoring to "fforce the necestral than the president is cudeavoring to "fforce the peoper than the President is cudeavoring to "fforce the peoper than the President is cudeavoring to "fforce the peoper than the President is cudeavoring to "fforce the peoper than the president is cudeavoring to "fforce the peoper than the president is cudeavoring to "fforce the peoper than the president is cudeavoring to "fforce the peoper than the president is cudeavoring to "fforce the peoper than the president is cudeavoring to "force the peoper than the president is cudeavoring to "force the peoper than the president is cudeavoring to "force the peoper than the president is cudeavoring to "force the peoper than the president is cudeavoring to "force the peoper than the president t that of any other Territory." These facts the forty-three pharisaical gentlemen assume to be falsehoods; they assert that the President is endeavoring to "force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States." A better knowledge of the history of Kansas, and less reliance upon the humbugs of such sheets as the New York Tribune, would have saved them from the mortification of uttering such an untruth. A military force has been sent into Kansas, it is true; but it has been eart there simply to maintain the laws, and assert the supremacy of the constitution, against the open opposition of the party with which these "unco guid" forty sympathize with. The President clearly shows that the responsibility of the troubles in Kansas rests wholly upon the Sharpe's-rifle party, of which the pious Sillimans and Beechers, who charge the President with perjury, are essee snarpe's-rile party, of which the pious Sillimans and Beechers, who charge the President with perjury, are es-pecial ornaments. It is to be hoped that the "immortal forty" will reconsider their determination to pray for the administration. The prayers of Pharisees will not avail in Heaven; and the utterance of prayers for an adminis-tration which they malignantly hate is too glaringly hypocritical to deceive even men, and least of all the Almighty.

hypocritical to deceive even men, and least of all the Almighty.

But "fools venture in where angels fear to tread." The epithet is harsh; but it is often true that men of genius like Silliman have but little common sense, so far as the details of our social existence are concerned; and it is particularly true of clergymen whose abstruce studies by no means fit them to grapple with the practical affairs of life. A reference to history will show that in all ages, and among all races of men, the influence of the priest-hood upon politics has been uniformly mischievous. It might be supposed that religious influence would soften political asperties; but it only embitters the strife, and gives to politics a theological rancer, and a religious war is the most bloody and unappeasable of all great strug-But 'fools venture in whore angels fear to tread.' The cpithet is harsh; but it is often true that men of genius like Silliman have but little common sense, so far as the details of our social existence are concerned; and it is particularly true of chergymen whose abstruse studies by no means fit them to grapple with the practical affairs of life. A reference to history will show that in all ages, and among all races of men, the influence of the priest-hood upon politics has been uniformly mischievous. It might be supposed that religious influence would soften political asperities; but it only embitters the strife, and gives to politics a theological rancer, and a religious war is the most bloody and unappeasable of all great struggles. The ultraisms which have for so many years disturbed the public peace, and which now seek disunion by the overthrow of the constitution, have mostly come

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO THE "FORTY from scalots in the pulpit. The peaceful and truly-religious preacher has been overridden and denounced by the blatant Beschers and Parkers, and others of the famous "three thousand," who, like the priests of Jupiter, assumed to be the oracles of God. The consequences have been disastrous both to public morals and religious belief. The American people have ever been justly jealous of any union between Church and State, and they certainly a section of the content tainly are not prepared now to adopt a theocratic ernment. If they will accept their politics from the pit—if they will blindly follow the Becchers of to-as hordes have followed a Peter the Hermit and a so notices have ionowed at refer the Bernard as does.

Smith—then we may as well prepare to adopt some Mormon system by which we shall all be recognised as children of the prophets Beecher, Silliman, & Co.

From the Leesburg (Va.) Mirror.

It has already been stated that Mr. Buchanan had been

petitioned by a set of northern clergymen, and others, relative to affairs in Kansas. The substance of their petition is, that the President is violating his oath of office relative to alians in Kansas. The substance of their petition is, that the President is violating his oath of office by employing the military force of the country to secure obedience to the laws and preserve order in that Territory. The President has replied to these officious intermeddlers in a manner that can excite none other than pleasurable emotions in the breast of every one whose first and only desire is to see equal and exact justice meted out to every section of our blessed land with a fearless and impartial spirit. It is a calm, pointed, and scathing rebuke, and gives cheering evidence, particularly to the southern States who contributed so largely to his election, that their confidence was not misplaced, and that we have at the helm one who is not to be intimidated from a full and faithful execution of his duty, even though by so doing he should incur the displeasure of those impertinent fanatics who seek to give character to their unholy designs by prefixing to their names a "Rev."

The entire letter of the President is a clear and explicit avowal of the policy by which he will be governed throughout his administration in all similar cases, and is just such a one as the whole tenor of his long and conservative course in the councils of the nation would have warranted. He defines his position with regard to stavery in the Territories, particularly Kansas, and completely vindicates himself from the unjust imputations that designing men North and South have sought to cast upon him, and must surely silence the clamor of those in the latter section who have railed outagainst him; whilst those pseudo philanthropists of the North who have so arrogantly assumed to dictate to the Chief Magistrate a line of policy which, were it successful, "would ruin the slave as well as his master," are completely demolished.

From the Ulster (N. Y.) Republican The entire letter of the President is a clear and explicit

From the Ulster (N. Y.) Republican. We publish in another column the memorial of Pro We publish in another column the memorial of Pro-fessor Silliman and forty-two others, of Connecticut, to the President of the United States, and the President's reply. The President is very politely, in this singular document of the Connecticut moralists, charged with "violating in its most essential particular the sol-emn oath which he has taken to support the constitution of this Union," and the majesty of Almighty God is in-voked to protect our people and our constitution. It was a somewhat novel spectacle when the three thousand clergymen of New England bearded our Con-gress, and, as the agents and vicegerents of God, came

thousand clergymen of New England bearded our Congress, and, as the agents and vicegerents of God, came from their desks and demanded that the ordinary proceedings and deliberations of that body be stayed in its course, and threatened the most fearful maledictions in case their imperious demands were slighted. But it is another and more fearful step in the course of this class of tyranny when grave Doctors prepare carefully, to be circulated throughout the whole country, couched in the politest language, the grave and solemn charge that the President of these United States has been guilty of treason against the constitution—of "levying war against a portion of the United States."

Whether we are to consider this memorial as an electioneering document, framed to create a new excitement

Whether we are to consider this memorial as an elec-tioneering document, framed to create a new excitement in regard to Kansas, or an absurd freak, that the interests of morality or their duty required a public splurge of their opinion on this topic, at present dividing political parties, we are not sorry that President Buchanan should have answered them, and answered them in the dignified and calm style of argument which the respectful phraseology of the memorial alone entitled them to receive.

of the memorial alone entitled them to receive.

They have been answered so effectually that the sensible portion of such Professors, Doctors of Divinity, and clergymen will be disinclined to venture again so far from the peculiar province of their duties into so perplexing and difficult a subject.

We published on Sunday morning the petition to the We published on Sunday morning the petition to the President to disregard his oath and neglect his duty, and his dignified reply. If he had treated their suggestion with contempt, he could not have been blamed; but he has taken the trouble, in a brief letter, to expose their petition. They request the President of the United States not to see that the laws are executed, or ask him to assume to decide what are laws, and what are not. They ask him to set aside what has been done by the legislature of Kansas and the Congress of the United States, and decline to enforce the laws that a faction choose to consider of no binding effect. The laws of Kansas are null and void, these Solons decide. Questions that Congress, the President, and judiciary are to settle, are sumnull and void, these Solons decide. Questions that Congress, the President, and judiciary are to settle, are summarily disposed of by these petitioners; and they have the impudence or the folly to ask the President to act on their decision, instead of the judgment of the authorities established by the constitution and the laws. They coolly ask the President to sanction a rebellion against the government of which he is the head. They ought to have government of which he is the head. They ought to have modestly requested him to resign, and appoint Jim Lane President in his stead, or to take Kansas into the Union with the Topeka constitution by a presidential proclamation. Congress has received many an absurd petition, but this one to the President cape the climax.

We see that the petitioners promise to pray for the President. We hope they will have a little more discretion and decreasy in addressing a throng of green them.

tion and decency in addressing a throne of grace than they have shown in addressing the President, and not modestly ask the Almighty to violate the Divine law in order to subserve their party purposes; otherwise we fear Mr. Buchanan will be none the better for their prayers.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) North West. We publish in another column the memorial of Prof. Silliman, and forty-two other persons, to the President of the United States in relation to Kansas affairs, and his reply to them. The former paper exhibits the shallow views of the clergy upon political subjects—the reply demonstrates the profundity of a true statesman's wisdom, when guided by Christianity and a noble sense of

duty.

In all ages the tendency of priestcraft to a desire for political power has been extraordinary. In some countries it has become commanding, and now governs many of the first people on the globe. Through the influence of the first people on the globe. Through the influence of priesthood, Church and State have become united in every monarchical country on the globe, and the most per-

every monarchical country on the globe, and the most persistent efforts are being made in our own country to bring about a like state of affairs. The clergy of the North particularly are more or less constantly engaged in the politics of the day, and the pulpit has become almost as largely interested in political discussions as the hustings. Hence it is that in our popular assemblies of late years a very large per cent. of the membership has been from among a class of men which, at one time, was supposed to have been set apart for the ministry of Christ.

Prof. Silliman and his forty-two associates, following the condemned example of the three thousand clergy of Kansas-Nebraska fame, who protested against the passage of that bill by Congress, have set an example of unmitigated folly to the cloth throughout the world, and for their pains have received in reply one of the coolest and most dignified rebukes that could have been penned. From Mr. Buchanan's letter we hope the forty-three sages of New England, neither of whom, probably, ever occupied any political position, will learn how far sounder are Mr. Buchanan's letter we hope the forty-three sages of New England, neither of whom, probably, ever occu-pied any political position, will learn how far sounder are the views of an old statesman of three-score-and-five years than their crude and undigested notions of govern-mental policy. Having arraigned the Chief Magistrate of the American people before the world as a perjured man, and a traitor to the constitution and laws of his country, which he has so solemnly sworn to support, our readers will at once see how easily those forty-three Dan-iels come to judgment are disposed of, and how complete-ly the President, in his dignified reply, puts their un-mannerly memorial to an ignominious defeat.

From the Barnstable (Mass.) Patriot

The republican press have for two weeks past been pompously trumpeting to the world that Professor Silliman, of Yale College, and some forty clergymen of Connecticut, had addressed an important advisory letter to President Buchanan in reference to Kansas affairs! It

and to the "three thousand clergy," and to thousands of conscientious and Christian men, how they have been de-inded and fooled in the matter of Kanasa affairs. It will show them, too, how little they really know of the official action and position of the government in all this matter—how they have been blinded and fooled by the Fromont press and politicians, and how the real, official action of the government has been notoriously misstated.

Next week we shall publish the memorial and the President's letter in reply, and we bespeak for the documents that careful consideration which every honest and patriotic man should bestow upon so important a correspondence. It will teach many ministers that they know nothing about politics by reading the campaign documents of the abolition press, and it will enlighten many others as to the true issue before the country in the position of Kanasas. and to the "three thousand clergy," and to thousands of

As a part of the political history of the times, we pub lish the extraordinary correspondence between certain cit-izens of New Haven, mostly professors in Yale College, and the President of the United States. We believe it and the resource of the history of our country when the so-called right of petition has been construed to embrace the right of individuals to force upon the notice of the the right of individuals to force upon the notice of the Executive their opinions upon the manner in which he should exercise the functions of his office; and we only regret that the President should have condescended to take any notice of this impertinent intermeddling. But it appears that since the days of Ward Beecher's sermon on Sharpe's rifles first, and the Bible afterwards, New Haven has been erected into a kind of sacred city—a Mecas of the free soil faith—and that her literary dignitaries feel authorized and bound to let out their cur-dogs to bark on every political issue from Maine to Kansas.

We publish to-day, to the exclusion of other news mat-ter, the important correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and a number of fanatical divines in the North who re-monstrated against the use of the United States troops in the enforcement of the territorial laws of Kanssa. The positive, firm, and caustic reply of the President to the presumptuous and impertinent petition of these "free-dom shrickers" clearly evinces that they will find no favor from his conservative and national administration.

From the Newport (Rhode Island) Advertiser.

We publish in another column the correspondence which has recently taken place between the President of the United States and Professor Silliman and others, including the president of Yale College, on Kansas affairs. We advise all into whose hands this paper may fall to give the whole correspondence a careful, and, if possible, an unprejudiced perusal. Mr. Buchanan's courteous, dignified, firm, and conscientious reply emphatically speaks for itself. Desirous that the misrepresentations of fanatics should not mislead any honest portion of his fellow-citizens, the President has condescended to make a reply to a communication which, despite the literary and scientific reputation of its authors, he might well have treated with silent contempt. The abolitionists now know, if they had not sense enough to know before, what Mr. Buchanau's position is, and let them learn from the allusion to the Hartford Convention into what position they may place themselves by a continuation of their treasonable course. From the Newport (Rhode Island) Advertiser

casonable course.

That such a paper should have come from the presider That such a paper should have come from the president and professors of one of our first northern colleges is an additional source of regret. We have ever deemed an association in early life of the youth of different sections of our country, and the friendship thus engendered, to be among the efficient means of preserving the Union. Can, however, gentlemen of the South be expected to send their sons to institutions whose instructors employ the time that should be dedicated to service in miserable partisan

From the Planters' (Md.) Advecate.
Our readers will have observed some reference in the
papers lately to a memorial addressed to the President of
the United States by Professor Silliman and President
Woolsey, of Yale College, and a number of prominent
northern political clergy and abolitionists, charging him
openly with having outraged the federal constitution and
his oath of office by employing force, as they assert, to
compel the people of Kansas to submit to illegal rule.
The following reply from the President has just been published, and its dignity, justice, manliness, and eloquence
demand of us the space which we devote to it, to the exclusion of other matter. It surely deserves the perusal
of every citizen and the applause of every patriot.

The President's letter to Prof. Silliman and his repul The President's letter to Prof. Silliman and his republican associates is a complete answer to all such grumblers against the course of the administration in Kansas affairs. People of sound common sense can judge who speaks according to truth and justice in this matter—the President, or such men as run about the State effect by traducing the democracy of the country generally, and President Buchanan and Governor Walker in particular.

We find in the Washington Daily Union the following correspondence, which speaks for itself. The arrogance and impertinence of the intermeddling abolitionists are properly rebuked by the President, and in a manner highly dignified and worthy of his high office. It should satisfy all that Mr. Buchanan is fully impressed with his sense of obligation to the confederacy, and intends to act up to his duty.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer. With more than ordinary pleasure we spread before our readers this morning the correspondence which has recently taken place between Professor Silliman, of Yale College, Connecticut, speaking for himself and forty-two other abolitionists (mostly clergymen) of that State, and President Buchanan. The reply of the President is a

President Duchaham.

The Vehy of the Market Duck of the Market Stanker abolitionists will not trouble "Old Buck" with another letter very will not trouble "Old Buck" with another letter very market bear the week. soon. His scathing reply has completely shorn the wool
off their clerical heads, and left their bald pates exposed
to the storm of popular indignation which is assailing
them on every side.

From the Raleigh (North Carolina) Standard. The President's letter is calm, dignified, patriotic, and in every respect worthy of the man and of the high source from which it proceeds. It is all that just and fair-minded persons could desire; and it ought to silence not only northern fanatics, but the few ultras of the South who have been questioning his integrity and imputing to him the design to abolitionize Kansas. Let this letter be read everywhere, and then laid by and carefully preserved. It deserves to be printed in letters of gold, and hung up in every house in the country.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Keystone.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Keystone.

Under this head, we copy from the Washington Union the late correspondence between Prof. Silliman, of Yale college, and forty-two others of the higher-law, abolition stamp, and President Buchanan. The reply of the President is remarkable for its dignity, power, and conclusiveness. It throws a flood of light upon his policy in relation to Kansas that will convince every reader of its wisdom and strict propriety. It also evinces an unyielding determination to carry out that policy, which cannot fail to meet the earnest approbation of the whole country.

From the Atlants (fal.) Intelligence.

men holding responsible positions in society and in the estimation of the people to overawe public functionaries in the discharge of what they conscientiously believe to be their duty. "The three thousand clergymen of New England," in the professed character of ambassadors of Christ, blasphemously undertook to dictate to the Senate of the United States, "in the name of Almighty God." They signally failed. Professor Silliman and his coadjutors have attempted the same thing towards the President, and have, likewise, failed. Our advice to the learned professor, in view of his signal failure to overawe Mr. Buchanan, is, that he stick to geology and the natural sciences. In these branches he is allowed to be very eminent, but when he attempts to teach Mr. Buchanan what his official duties are he only shows his gross ignorance, and meddles with that he knows very little of. Mr. what his official duties are he only shows his gross ignor ance, and meddles with that he knows very little of. Mr Buchanan has observed and studied the workings of ou government for a long life-time, and knows every rope is the ship of State. Professor Sillinan has been engaged in the study of natural science most of his life, and ha given affairs of State but little attention. He is, there fore, just as incompetent to teach Mr. Buchanan in political science as Mr. Buchanan is to teach Professor Sillinan in patryal science.

On our first page we publish the correspondence between President Buchanan and Professor Silliman, and a number of other gentlemen of New England, to which we alluded in the Argus two weeks ago. We trust every reader of our paper, no matter what may be his political opinions, will give it a careful and attentive perusal. The President's reply is an able and interesting letter, dignified, frank, and manly. He speaks the language of a true old patriot, and most signally rebukes the fanatics who would assume the right to dictate the policy of his administration and tender advice such as no conscientious national Executive could respect, much less follow. Mr. Buchanan has pursued a policy to give to the people of Kansas, without distinction, their just rights, and to restore peace and harmony to our country. He has no higher ambition than to serve his country, and that he intends to do so faithfully is shown by his whole course since he entered upon his term of office. We doubt if he receives any more letters from New England.

From the Wischester Virginian.

President Buchanan has condescended to reply to an impudent letter addressed to him by Prof. Silliman and a number of reverend abolition "shrickers" of the North who charge that the President has violated his oath to support the constitution by sending an army to Kansas to prevent the inauguration there of a bastard, free-soil government, with the delectable Jim Lane at its head; and they send up a white-eye prayer to God to make Mr. B.'s administration an example of justice, beneficence, &c. To this impudent production the President, in the first place, reviews the history of Kansas—shows that Congress, and not he, is responsible for the legitimate government of which abolitionism complains; that he is bound by his oath to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and closes his reply to the insulting communication as follows,

From the l'itisfiel (Mass.) Sun.

We have been waiting with considerable impatience
for the appearance of the correspondence which it was
announced some days since had taken place between
l'en siliman, of New Haven, and President Buchanan.
It was published on the 3d instant, and we give it below
inviting for the sume particular attention.

It will be seen that Prof. Silliman and his fellows as
alled the President with care and accordable of year.

sailed the President with cant and accused him of TREA-son, and their self-sufficiency and folly is most admirably rebuked by the Executive.

This letter of President Buchanan, we trust, will do a

This letter of President Buchanan, we trust, will do a great deal of good, and ought to put an end to the incendiary appeals of those who for months have made false charges against the DEMOCRATIC PARTY and a DEMOCRATIC PRISTORY. The clerical brethren of Prof. Silliman in New England who have wounded the cause of their "Great Master" by their imprudences and gross misrepresentations in regard to Kansas and the Kansas-Nebraska bill should profit by the kind expressions of President Buchanan, which are given in a Christian spirit and with a becoming regard to the eminent position he occupies as the Chief Magistrate of a republic whose constitution and Laws he is sworn to support. Laws he is sworn to support. From the Federal (Georgia) Union

Our readers will find on the second page, first column, of this paper, a correspondence between a number of northern clergymen and others and President Buchanan, on the political affairs of Kansas. We need not ask for an attentive perusal of this correspondence. It will be found 'deeply interesting. Mr. Buchanan's is a noble and patriotic letter. It is a crushing rebuke of the pragmatic interference of a set of New England ministers in matters outside of their calling.

We hope this correspondence will be widely circulated. Every voter in Georgia should read it. What will the enemies of Mr. Buchanan in Georgia now say? What can they say?

From the F-ston (Fa.) Sentinal.

The following is the admirable and scathing letter of Mr. Buchanan in reply to Prof. Silliman and forty-two other clergymen of New England, who some time since wrote him concerning Kansas affairs, in which they intimated that the President was violating his oath of office by sending soldiers into Kansas to support Gov. Walker in executing the laws of that Territory. The letter carries with it a severe and just rebuke to the intermeddlers. Read it.

From the Savannah Georgian.

On the outside of this issue will be found the correspondence between the President and the reverend freedom shriekers of Connecticut, who undertook to dictate to him what course he should pursue in enforcing the laws in the Territory of Kansas, and threatening, in the event that he should not follow the course prescribed by them, that they would (in a meek and lowly spirit of Christian charity) invoke an All-ruling Power to visit him with condign punishment.

We must confess that when we first heard that the President had been

We must contess that when we first heard that the President had been corresponding with a pack of crazy fanatics we thought he was putting his time and talent to a very poor use, and was engaging in a business which would yield neither profit nor honor.

But since reading the letter, which is a plain, forcible, and excellent tempered refutation of all the charges that are alleged against him, we feel highly gratified that Mr. Buchenar has admirated a detect these considerations.

slavery agitators well calculated to silence them for time, at least.

Correspondence of the Indiana State Sentinel.

The President's letter to Prof. Silliman & Co. is an admirable document, and meets with praises from all conservative sources. Silly-man will doubtless profit by the lesson, and be slow in future to awake the caustic sarcasm of Mr. Buchanan's pen. The administration have decided upon a firm policy in regard to Kansas. The time for leniency has gone by. The contumacious and determined efforts of Jim Lane and his party to foment discord and strife in that Territory have resolved the President upon this course. The laws will be executed to the letter, and if Jim Lane sticks his neck in the noose it will be instantly tightened around it. ed around it.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot and Union.

is a dom and strick propriety. It also evinces an unyleiding determination to carry out that policy, which cannot fail to meet the carnest approbation of the whole country.

From the Atlanta (61.2) Inselligencer.

We call attention to the correspondence between the resident of the l'inited States and a number of clergy-men on the subject of the military expedition in Kanssa. The administers some wholesome advice, and advises them hereafter not to informed the in what they know nothing about.

From the Nahasa (8.1.1) Gassites them hereafter not to informed the in what they know nothing about.

From the Nahasa (8.1.1) Gassites them hereafter not to informed the in what they know nothing about.

In another column will be found President Buchanan's reply to Professor Silliman, of Yale College, and forty other gentlemen of Connecticut, who addressed a letter of advice to him touching his official duties. In this letter the summer of the proposition of the united States. The summer is the providence of a vice to him touching his official duties. In this letter the summer is the provident of the limit of of the limit

the usual course and replied with so much point and

From the Warrenton (Va.) Fing. Mr. Buchanan's letter is a dignified, statesmanlike, ir Mr. Buchanan's letter is a dignified, statesmanlike, irrefutable document, mild in its tone, but convincing and withering in its effect. The impudent and insulting sophistry of the learned malcaps who presumed to dictate to the venerable statesman vanished like gossamer work when his powerful pen exposed its barrenness of reason and the utter recklessness of those whose ignorance or fanaticism led them thus to disregard the suggestions of ordinary decency and plain common sense. It is just such a letter as the President should write—not controversional, not denunciatory, but replete with calm, cogent reasoning, and presenting facts in such a light as to render apparent not only the fallacy, but the absurd wickedness, of his assallants.

gent reasoning, and presenting facts in such a light as to render apparent not only the fallacy, but the absurd wick-edness, of his assallants.

At this particular crisis the democracy of the South must receive this letter with much pleasure, as it gives Mr. Buchanan's ideas with regard to Kansas affain, and forbids the inputation that he endorsed Walker in his efforts to swindle the South out of their rights by submitting the constitution which the convention may adopt to the inhabitants of the Territory. He expressly states the qualification essential to the right of suffrage upon the ratification of this prospective constitution, which is the very one advocated by the southern democracy. He gives a review of the illegal course pursued by the free-soil party from their entrance into the Territory up to the present time; and, while he severely rebukes their conduct, states his firm determination to resist their lawless efforts with the whole force of federal power. Of his sin cerity on this point the vigorous measures he has already adopted give abundant evidence.

We have conversed freely since the publication of this letter with democrats whose suspicions as to Mr. Buchan-mark compiliety in the rolet to ketry the South had been

We have conversed freely since the publication of this letter with democrats whose suspicions as to Mr. Buchanan's complicity in the plot to betray the South had been somewhat aroused. We have heard the opinions of disunionists per se, and we have yet to meet with that man who does not express the most entire approbation of the sentiments advanced therein. There is a set of cringing abolition varlets who, whilst they can ofter no reply to its unanswerable truths, will toss their impudent rage at the author of their shame. But their lugubrations are the sweetest music to our ears, and the surest indication that we should be satisfied.

We think it safe, then, to say that from all quarters of the South the same decided gratification has been mani-

the South the same decided gratification has been mani-fested, and the same unmitigated pleasure expressed upon the perusal of this able document. From the New York Citizen.

In another part of this week's Citizen we publish a m

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From the New York Citizen.

In another part of this week's Citizen we publish a momorial of forty-three clergymen of Connecticut to the President of the United States on the subject of bleeding Kansas, and the withering reply of Mr. Buchanan thereto—one of the most cutting rebukes of clerical ignorance and insolence we have ever read, and the most masterly and triumphant argument that has ever emanated from any Chief Magistrate in vindication of his course. If one so serious a subject it were legitimate to play upon words, it might well be said that the professor who heads the list of signatures is a silly man—silly by nature as well as by name—in making such grave charges against Mr. Buchanan without acquainting himself with the facts. And equally silly are the other signers who followed this political bell-wether without knowing where he was likely to lead them. It is remarkable that the memorial comes from the State in which was held the notorious Hartford Convention during the war with England in 1814; and it is worthy of the proceedings of that treasonable body. The Hartford Convention, consisting of delegates not only from Connecticut, but from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampishire, sympathize with England's abolition propagandism, and played the part of traitors to the government and the Union. The clerical traitors who now follow their example sympathize with England's abolition propagandism, and playinto the hands of that unscrupulous power. They aid, abet, and give comfort to rebels against the authority of the federal government. Their memorial is worse than the protest against the Kansas bill, signed by two thousand clergymen of New England, whom Mr. Douglas so effectually disposed of with his tomahawk. Is is a disgrace to ministers of the Gospel professing a religion which has "God for its author, truth for its matter, and salvation for its end," to come forward with a lie in their right hands, and brand the Chief Magistrade as a perjuer. If it

regard for the constitution of the United States. Under the pretence of obeying "a higher law" they trample under foot the laws of Congress, and encourage other men to follow their example. Abolition has become an idwith them, and they sacrifice everything divine and human to their black god, just as demons in the shape of men in the first French revolution took a strumpet and set her up for public worship, calling her the Goddess of Reason. Their aim and object is to produce universal anarchy, such as prevailed in that idolatrous period of the history of the Jews in which we are told: "In those days there was no King in Israel, but every man did that which was right in his own eyes." These priests of abolition want no ruler in the United States, in order that they may not only worship their idel without molestation, but that they may propagate their "higher-law" religion but that they may propagate their "higher-law" religion with the edge of the sword, and offer victims in thou-sands at the shrine of the modern Moloch. Did they no at a meeting in New Haven in the beginning of this crusade subscribe, and encourage others to subscribe, for the purchase of "Sharpe's rifles" for the rebel army? And did not Henry Ward Beecher say at that meeting that this description of weapon was a far better instrument than the Bible for the propagation of the faith? Are not these educated men accountable to God and the country for all the blood that has been shed in Kansas, and for all that may yet be shed in consequence of their incendiary appeals to ignorant fanaticism? "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" They apply the torch to highly combustible materials—are they not morally, if

highly combustible materials—are they not morally, if not legally, responsible for the damage done to property, and for the lives lost by the conflagration? We are glad they have given Mr. Buchanan this oppor-tunity of rebuking their effrontery, and exposing their falsehold. His letter has fallen like a bomb-shell in their camp, scattering destruction to treason, and baffling the evil machinations. His lucid statement of facts is abso evil machinations. His lucid statement of facts is absolutely crushing; and the ealm dignity and temperate tone which pervade his reply contrast remarkably with the reckless violence of accusation which proceeds from men whose profession is to teach truth and moderation. From their clerical vocation one would expect a better example; but in these days of "isms" and social debauchery substituted by the Tribune school of morals and politics for

consisting of a number of sovereign republics, each having its own peculiar laws and domestic institutions. The Union knows no North, no South, no East, no West, and it is the duty of the Chief Magistrate to know ne distinction. His policy is expressed in the single line of Virgil.—

And this is the head and front of his offending in both And this is the head and front of his offending in both sorth and South—the extreme sections on the opposite sides of Mason and Dixon's line expected each that Mr. Buchanan would favor it in the administration of the laws to the prejudice of the other. He has not done so, and both are disappointed and dissatisfied, but not so the country at large. In avoiding the whirlpool of Charyb. dis he has not fallen upon the rocks of Scylla, and while he steem safely between, he can listen with equanimity to the boiling surges of the one, and to the unclean dogs of the other, which never cease to bark and howl by night and by day.

From the Harrisonburg (Va.) Tem

From the Harrisonburg (Va.) Democrat.

We invite the attention of our readers to the admirable letter of President Buchanan in another column, in reply to a set of fanatical theologians and professors of Connecticut, who have arraigned the President before the bar of public opinion for his policy in regard to Kansas. The reply of the President is calm and dignified, and administers a withering and crushing robuke to the meddlesome spirit of pious fanatics who attempt to control the political movements of the country. It breathes the spirit of patriotism, and should satisfy all of the determination of the President to do his duty in the Kansas difficulty, in defiance of the protest of pious clergymen and the denunciations of extremists of both sections. The letter will be read and endorsed with pleasure and satisfaction by every conservative citizen of the land.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Daily News.

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President Buchanan, then, as the elected executor of the laws and the Chief Magistrate of the people, is guilty of what? Of recognising the government that he, by virtue of his office and in obedience to the oath which he has taken before the world, appointed over Kansas; and of undertaking to execute the laws of that Territory as he finds them. For doing that he is admonished by the forty elergymen that he defies the popular intelligence and the judgments of Heaven. "If true," coelly the President answers, "these are grave charges;" and he proceeds, in a manner of irresistible logic, to prove that they are not true. It is true indeed that he uses but few new arguments; the whole case has before been presented to the country; but he arrays the facts and arguments that vindicate his administration so strikingly that the fanatics, even when aided by the astute editor of the Sentinel, cannot get around them. The very men to whom the opposition address their incendiary appeals, instead (unless we under-estimate their shrewdness) of gulping down their candy-sticks of sophistry, will stand amazed that any person whom intellect and culture have elevated to the post of editor should assert the doctrine that the President of the United States may exercise a choice as to the laws he shall administer—when he is sworn to see that "(ALL) the laws are faithfully executed." If the Sentinel's theory be correct, then the President may execute the laws in New York and neglect to execute the laws in the Carolinas. Does our neighbor mean to defend that position? He must do it or retract his unmanly strictures upon President Buchanan for his letter to the forty clergymen.

But if this letter is the monstrous production that the From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Daily News

President Buchanan for his letter to the forty clergymen.

But if this letter is the monstrous production that the Sentinel declares it is, why does not that paper publish it? At this precise time, if it is so awfully barbarous in sentiment and wicked in its assertion of facts as the republicans pretend it is, they ought to thank its author for furnishing them, just as they are at the gates of political death, with a capital document for the campaign that will perchance save them from annihilation! Why don't the Sentinel publish the letter? Perhaps its editor thinks that by debarring it from his columns he keeps it from the people. But he does not; they have read it, or will do so, and the majority will approve of its positions. If the Sentinel, under the dark wing of abolitionism, wishes to grope in the blackness of negro equality, why it can. The people, however, are going another way.

From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.

From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republic According to our promise, we present in full this morning the letter of President Buchanan to Professor Silliman's committee of New England abolitionists. It is an able and patriotic document, and is a cutting rebuke to those who provoked it by their officious intermeddling in affairs which did not concern them, and about which they evidently knew nothing.

There has been so much misrepresentation about affairs in Kansas, so many contradictory accounts, and so many wilful and apparently malicious misstatements of the true issue, and the position which the national government holds in relation to it, that all who are not insanely bound to party, and rashly influenced by mere party spirit, will hall with pleasure, and read with high satisfaction, the calm and dignified answer of President Buchanan, who, while he annihilates those who rashly and ignorantly assail him, puts the whole Kansas question in so clear a light that it cannot be misunderstood, and the government in so strong a position that it cannot be overthrown.

We are glad that the President has considered this matter of sufficient importance to make it the subject of com-

We are glad that the President has considered this matter of sufficient importance to make it the subject of comment before the people. The right of any body of "electors" to address the President in a respectful way cannot be questioned; and when their petitions, or remonstrances, or advice are brought before the public in such a manner as to do injustice to him whom they have addressed, and the administration of which he is the head, it is equally clear that it is his privilege—nay more, it is his duty, under the solemn obligations that rest upon him—to vindicate himself and the government of which he is the head on the true position before the people.

It is for these reasons that we heartily commend the course taken by President Buchanan, in replying to the communication addressed to him. We see in it the genuine, democratic, Jackson spirit. We see in it that which, if we mistake not, many more than those who

une, democratic, Jackson spirit. We see in it that which, if we mistake not, many more than those who aided in elevating him to his high position will commend, and which cannot but have a great influence in enlighting the public mind upon the true issue involved in Kansas question. There are politicians who are detended that the Kansas difficulties shall not be settled. The "occupation is gone" when affairs are quiet in Kansas, and hence Kansas must keep bleeding to satisfy their insatiate thirst for place and power.

From the Binghamton (N. Y.) Democrat.

We publish this week the memorial of sundry Connecticut ministers to the President of the United States on the subject of affairs in Kansas, which has come to be known as the protest of the forty clergymen, together with the President's answer. We invite their careful perusal. Extended comment is entirely unnecessary. It will be seen that political prejudice and priestly impertinence and ignorance are rebuked in terms so pointed, dignified, and just as to leave nothing which the most ardent democrat or warmest friend of the President could wish said or left unsaid.

From the Entroit Free Press.

From the Letroit Free Press.

Had these parsons and professors understood the merits of the question involved, they doubtless would have been guilty of the impertinence of presuming to instruct the President of the United States in his duties. But, being prefoundly ignorant of the merits of the question, they have, in their action, made themselves doubly ridiculous before the world. Parsons and professors are pretty sure to make themselves ridiculous whenever they leave their own appropriate concerns and interfere with affairs with which they have no concern. Perhaps it would have been the part of charitre for Mr. Buchanan in this instance to which they have no concern. Perhaps it would have been the part of charity for Mr. Buchanan in this instance to have forborne an exposure of the impertinence and igno-rance of his correspondents, but he evidently deemed that considerations of charity ought to give way to considera-tions of truth and right.

considerations of charity ought to give way to considerate tone which pervade his reply contrast remarkably with the reckless violence of accusation which preceeds from men whose profession is to teach truth and moderation. From the words profession is to teach truth and moderation. From the column of our paper to-day will be found their clerical vocation one would expect a better example; but in these days of "isms" and social debauchery substituted by the Tribune school of morals and polities for the pure doctrine and precepts of Christianity, we find the nethern clergy among the most infamous profligates of the age. This week the columns of the Citizen bear witness to their crimes, and scarcely a week elapses that there are not similar developments of the most revolute as the reason that there are not similar developments of the most revolute as deplorable as any other. Making due allowance for the following confession:

"Among the bankruptcies of our day, the moral insolvencies of clergymen seem almost as frequent and quite as deplorable as any other. Making due allowance for the rapid growth of our country, and the more perfect diffusion of intelligence, it is still evident that the number of clerical culprits is greater than ever before."

Thus speaks their own oracle, which is like Brigham Young in the pulpit abusing his followers for their fauit for morals—forgetting, or pretending to forget, that the system which he advocates can bear no other fruit. Every tree is known by its fruit. "Do men gather grapes from thorns or figs from thisties? Can a fountain at the same time send forth sweet water and bitter?"

The letter of the President is a sound and clear exposition of the doctrine of the constitution, and takes that broad ground on the question of siavery and the Territoria violation of the doctrine of the constitution, and takes that broad ground on the question of siavery and the Territoria violation of the doctrine of the constitution, and takes that broad ground on the question of siavery and the